

SPAIN LOOKS TO GERMANY.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS MAY REACH
A CRITICAL STAGE TO-DAY.

Spanish Commissioners Will Try to Avoid a Rupture and Seek to Delay an Acceptance or Rejection of Our Terms Until the Queen Regent Has Consulted Emperor William—Spain Maintains Her Claim to the Philippines—Primes Minister Sagasta Affects Surprise at the Contemplated Visit of the Kaiser—The Queen Regent Has Personally Invited Him to Visit Spain—To-Day's Session of the Joint Commission in Paris Will Call for Firmness on the Part of Our Representatives.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Spain is making a final effort to secure the least friendly interposition of the European powers in her trouble with the United States, and her appeal has not been altogether in vain. France has replied that she has already given her good offices as the medium through which the preliminary peace negotiations will be conducted, and that she is now furnishing hospitality to the joint commission in Paris. The reply of Russia is not known. The current version in the diplomatic world is that it is friendly, but empty.

It is in Berlin that Spain has gained some encouragement. The promised visit of Emperor William was the first result of the official invitation from Madrid sent by the Queen Regent, and although no reply had been received at the last advice, the invitation would hardly have been given if there had not been reason to hope that it would be accepted.

The Spanish commission will now seek to delay the negotiations until the opportunity offers to consult Emperor William at Cadix or Madrid on Nov. 19 or 20.

The correspondent of The Sun again repeated emphatic assurances to-day from the highest Spanish official that the Spanish government will not accede to any American demands for the Philippines. But for the reason just indicated Spain will probably try to avoid a rupture at the next session of the conference. It is difficult to imagine what excuse will be proffered for delay, because the situation does not admit of further argument, and the Americans can, with perfect fairness, insist on the acceptance or rejection of their terms. It is practically certain that they will do so.

The penalty of a failure to adopt a firm policy at this juncture might easily be endless and most serious complications. European diplomacy dreads above all things accomplished success. It will continue to do so, and will endeavor to prevent their consummation, but once accomplished it rarely interferes. The present is a moment when this diplomatic truism is of supreme importance. It is by no means forerunners to the situation to point out that England's extensive preparations are a greater guarantee to America than the mere promise to settle her affairs with Spain without interference than any other factor. The British armament at the present crisis may be only a coincidence, but it is worth as much to America as though it was undertaken for her special benefit.

It is possible to dispute once and for all of this Spanish attitude, and to point out the ground for misunderstanding the language of the protocol in regard to the Philippines by the following facts from official sources:

At the first interview between President McKinley, Secretary of State Day and French Ambassador Cambon, held for the purpose of communicating to the latter the American demands, the President read a draft, which had been prepared in the identical language of the articles of the protocol.

Except to the word "possession" instead of "disposition" in the third article, Mr. Cambon did not object to any other point, but remarked: "The President, that word 'possession' translates very harshly into Spanish. Cannot we employ a smoother equivalent?"

President McKinley refused to concede any modification of the exact meaning of the word "possession." A moment later some one suggested "disposition," and the President seized it.

"That is even broader and more sweeping in its significance," he will accept that."

The word "possession" was never before the Spanish government, nor was it in the protocol before or after the signing of that document.

The result of the foregoing interview at the White House was that the American demands and sent to Mr. Cambon by Judge Day on July 30. The Spanish reply to this was the letter of the Spanish Foreign Minister of Aug. 7, the substance of which was cable to The Sun more than a week ago.

The official text of a portion of Duke Almodovar's letter of Aug. 7, referring to the Philippines, was given to the American reply submitted at Wednesday's session of the conference, is as follows:

"The terms relating to the Philippines seem to our understanding to be quite indefinite. On the one hand the ground on which the United States believe themselves entitled to occupy the bay, the harbor and the adjacent territory, the conclusion of the treaty of peace cannot be that of conquest, since in spite of the blockade maintained by sea by the American fleet, in spite of the siege established on land by natives, supported and provided for by the American Spanish standard, still holds its own and the Spanish standard still flies over the city."

"On the other hand, the sovereignty of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain. Therefore the Government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manila should constitute a guarantee."

It is stated that a treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines by the United States, and the level of culture of their natives may render desirable.

"The Government of her Majesty accepts the third condition with the above-mentioned declaration."

Mr. Cambon, the latter representing it to be an acceptance of the American terms, the President and Secretary Day, after consultation, were unable to agree with Mr. Cambon that it constituted an unconditional acceptance and, therefore, in order that there should be no misunderstanding, a protocol was prepared precisely as it now exists and sent on Aug. 10 to Mr. Cambon.

Secretary Day's letter accompanying the draft of the protocol removes all doubt that the American position was perfectly clear. It was brief, and the following was almost its exact language: "Although you regard the Duke Almodovar de Rio's communication of the 7th inst. as constituting acceptance by Spain of the United States terms in the form of a protocol,"

There was no other communication until the protocol was signed approximately five days later.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—At the cabinet council held yesterday, over which the Queen Regent presided, the Spanish government reviewed the situation abroad and remarked that there had been an improvement therein since Lord Salisbury's declaration in regard to Egypt. A letter from Señor Montero Rio, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, was read, reiterating his previous statements that America declines to assume the Cuban debt and demand recognition of the Philippines.

The Herald declares that the Government is bound to maintain the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines.

The transport ship Galliard, with repaired soldiers on board, has arrived at Barcelona. There were twenty-three deaths during the voyage and 100 of the sick are in a serious condition.

El Correo Militar says that a Marquisate will be conferred upon Señor Montero Rio, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, and Grand Crosses of various orders upon the other Commissioners.

WILMINGTON IS ORDERLY.

THE NEW MAYOR DECLARES THAT
VIOLENCE MUST STOP.

"Red Shirts" and "Rough Riders" Bent on Mischief, but the New Government Decides to Stop It—Three Men Banished—Military Parade to Cow the Negroes.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—This city is remarkably quiet to-night after the turmoil and terrible race riot of yesterday. The military are doing police duty at the request of the city authorities, although no martial law has been proclaimed. There are five companies on duty. They are the Fayetteville Riflemen, the Clinton Guards, the Kingston Naval Reserves, the Wilmington Light Infantry, and the Wilmington Naval Reserves. Col. Walker Taylor is in command, with Lieut. Col. George L. Norton as aide.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon there was a military parade through the principal streets. The five companies were in line and were accompanied by two Co. 1's rapid-fire guns mounted on wagons, and a one-pounder Hotchkiss. The soldiers were cheered enthusiastically by the white and colored people as they marched. The chief object of the demonstration was to impress the negroes with the resources for the maintenance of order now at hand. It also served to reassure many white people and prepare the people for the more confident reception of the following proclamation which Mayor Waddell issued to-night.

The comparatively few persons in this city who seem disposed to abuse the opportunity of carrying arms which recent events afforded, and who are doing some very foolish talking, are hereby notified that no further turbulence or disorderly conduct will be tolerated. The regular police force will preserve order and every peaceable citizen, black and white, will be protected in his person and property. No armed patrol, except those authorized by the Chief of Police, will appear on the streets. Justice is satisfied. Vengeance is cruel and accursed.

A. W. Waddell, Mayor.

The most interesting occurrence here yesterday after the rioting was the sending of ex-Chief of Police John R. Mellon, Justice of the Peace R. H. Bunting, who is also United States Commissioner, and C. H. Gilbert, an ex-police officer, on the Fifth ward was determined to drive them out of the city or kill them. They were taken from a squad of "Red Shirts" by the military and escorted to the Light Infantry Armory for protection. Later they were escorted under military guard to the Atlantic Coast Line station and put upon the 3:30 W. N. train for New York.

When last heard from they were in New York, but the citizens of that place "suggested" that there were more healthful localities, and they disappeared.

The sending of the three men out of the city as a safety precaution is very much regretted by the citizens, who are sure that the three men, R. H. Bunting, is a United States Commissioner, and respect for his office, they say, should have been a protection. However, his political record in cooperating with the negro element for the ascendancy in local government had so embittered many people that it was feared that they could not be restrained from violence.

Late this afternoon Mayor Waddell called a meeting of the new Board of Aldermen. The purpose of the meeting was to devise ways and means to suppress lawlessness and stop "Red Shirts," "Bought Riders" and secret committees, who were armed and ready to force "frightful" citizens to leave the city, and the proclamation published above is the outcome of the meeting. The session was behind closed doors.

The negroes are thoroughly terrorized. Hundreds of them have left the city, fleeing through the country in all directions. To-night W. E. Henderson, the best-known negro lawyer here, asked for a military escort to the railroad station for himself and family.

The authorities are making a determined effort to put a stop to all violence. It is believed that the riot is about over. No negroes have been shot to-day and none of the wounded has died.

FEDERAL PROTECTION ASKED.

The President's Advisers Are of Opinion That He Has No Right to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—While it is believed that the situation in the two Carolinas has passed its gravest stage, much apprehension regarding the final outcome of the struggle for the control of the State is still felt. The Cabinet to-day was prolonged, and the principal question considered was whether or not the Government had any right to interfere in matters in North and South Carolina. No action was taken by the Cabinet, as no requests for Federal intervention had been received. In the absence of such request the most that could be done at present was to refer the matter to the Attorney-General for his consideration.

Mr. R. H. Bunting, Republican candidate for Governor of South Carolina, having been severely wounded and his brother and nephew killed as the result of the election troubles at Phoenix, called on President McKinley this afternoon, accompanied by National Committee member Webster of South Carolina and E. H. Dean, a colored leader of that State. They were received by the President, who expressed his sympathy for the death of Etheridge, which precipitated the attack on his father and brother, who was sought to intimidate the negroes. The senior Tolbert, who is Collector of Customs at Charleston, is now confined in the South Carolina Penitentiary to insure his safety.

Attorney-General Griggs was not present at the Cabinet meeting, but later in the day returned to the city, and the President asked Solicitor-General Charles D. Walcott and Mr. Griggs to look into the matter before him, and to-night Mr. Griggs called on the President. Gen. Griggs declined to say anything on the subject, but he said that he believed that nothing can be done in the matter of the election in North Carolina. He said that he believed that the election was a free one, and that he believed that the election was a free one, and that he believed that the election was a free one.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

These advisers from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the situation will be settled by the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be that the Administration will not return to Spain with its advisers.

CUBAN ARMY TO DISBAND.

GEN. GARCIA HEADS A COMMITTEE TO
VISIT PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Military Governor Wood Appoints Cuban General Pedro Feres Mayor of Guantanamo—Ward Line Steamers to Carry Mails and to Be Exempt from Dues.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 11.—Gen. Wood telegraphed this morning from Guantanamo to the correspondent of The Sun here stating that he had appointed Gen. Pedro Feres of the Cuban Army Mayor of Guantanamo. Gen. Wood reached Guantanamo on the gunboat Hest yesterday after weathering a fierce gale. Heavy seas boarded the little converted yacht, damaging her upper works considerably.

When he reached Guantanamo, Gen. Wood summoned Gen. Feres and the leader of the other Cuban forces before him and told them to come to some agreement or to resign as Mayor. Gen. Feres has been the choice of the citizens of the city and district and Gen. Wood decided to make him Mayor. Gen. Feres took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, promising to support American Government, as long as the Stars and Stripes fly in Cuba. Gen. Wood removed a large number of Cuban officials and instructed Gen. Feres to nominate men to fill all the necessary places, the nominations to be submitted to Gen. Wood for approval.

Gen. Wood told Gen. Feres that the Guantanamo district was the richest and most important of the province of Santiago, and that he must be careful in his selection of men, as he would be held strictly responsible for them. He also told the Cubans that he would give public office to such of them as showed themselves deserving. Col. Ray, commander of the Third Immunes, stationed at Guantanamo, was instructed by Gen. Wood to use the public money for public improvements and to give none of it to loafers.

Gen. Feres voluntarily promised to immediately disband those of his men who had not already received unlimited furloughs and to deposit their arms in the arsenal at Guantanamo as evidence of his good faith toward the Americans. Gen. Wood assured him that he would do this the Americans would supply farms and until they were able to raise crops for themselves.

Cubans here were informed to-day that the Revolutionary Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur had authorized the disbandment of the Cuban army and the Committee to go to Washington to see President McKinley and the one to sit at Mariarte to represent the interests of the insurgent army. The action of the Assembly in ordering the disbandment of the army is regarded here as a triumph for Gen. Calixto Garcia. The best he hoped to accomplish when he left for Santa Cruz was to have the soldiers sent home on furlough.

The committee that will go to Washington is composed of Gen. Calixto Garcia, Manuel Gomez, José Antonio Lanuza, Gen. Manuel Sanguily and José Ramón Villalón. The committee to represent the interests of the army consists of Gens. Rafael Portuondo, Guiberto Gomez, Aurelio Hevia, Antonio Torres and José Antonio Lanuza. The committee is not made up according to Gen. Garcia's plans, but all the members are his friends. They represent the conservative interests in the revolutionary party. It was intended that Gen. Sanguily should be Chairman of the Mariano committee, which will be known as the Executive Committee. The committee was offered, however, to go to Washington. It is said that the Executive Committee will have full charge of the interests of the revolutionary party until the future status of the island is definitely determined.

Carlos Garcia has received word from his father that he expected to see him in the United States to-night, travelling by way of Havana. Capt. Antonio Garcia went north on the transport Berlin to engage quarters for the committee in New York and Washington.

Walter Donaldson, Collector of Customs, received instructions from Washington to-day that the Ward line steamers are now the regular mail route, and as such are exempt from the tonnage duty of 20 cents a ton imposed on all vessels entering the ports controlled by the Americans from ports controlled by other nations. The tonnage dues on steamers such as those owned by the Ward line average \$300 a trip, and the new arrangement is equivalent to the payment by the United States Government to the Ward line of \$200 a trip. The arrangement gives much satisfaction here. Under the old arrangement the Ward line bound for the United States had to pay the tonnage duty of \$200 a trip, and the mails were often delayed from one to three weeks. The new arrangement will save the Government the cost of carrying the mails was made on representations from Gen. Wood.

TRIPLETS CAME TO THE KEATINGES.

Father Gets Drunk After Twins Appear and Beats the Ambulance Surgeon.

Mrs. Mary Keating, 33 years old, of 71 Bank street, gave birth yesterday to a pair of girl triplets. Her husband, a smooth, middle-aged Irishman, started a round of the neighboring saloons to celebrate. He returned at 2:30 o'clock and found that another daughter had arrived. This called for another celebration, and while he was gone Dr. Gallagher of 192 West 125th street was called in to deliver the triplets.

At 4 o'clock Mrs. Keating's condition became so serious that an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. It arrived just as Keating came home visibly affected by his two bottles of whiskey. When it arrived, the police patrol wagon, and that it had come for him, he proceeded to administer a thorough thrashing to Dr. Gallagher, the ambulance surgeon, who returned to the hospital filled with anger and disgust. Keating set out to celebrate his victory.

In his absence, Dr. Gallagher sent out a second ambulance to fetch him. When it arrived, Dr. Maloney decided to have Mrs. Keating taken to the Emergency Hospital. While on the way, Dr. Gallagher decided to have Mrs. Keating taken to the Emergency Hospital. While on the way, Dr. Gallagher decided to have Mrs. Keating taken to the Emergency Hospital.

The neighbors are hoping that Keating will not learn of the third visit of the doctor, as they fear that he will not be able to keep the neighborhood to supply Keating's demand.

MR. CLEVELAND'S EAGLES LOST.

Goose Shooting in the Bait at Cranbury and the Dogs Wander Off.

CRANBURY, N. J., Nov. 11.—Grover Cleveland and a shooting party from Princeton were the guests of James Robbins, a prosperous farmer living near here, yesterday. In the afternoon, while they were out for a day's sport, they had a goose shooting and bagged a number of rabbits and quail. A number of prominent citizens of Cranbury were invited to meet Mr. Cleveland, but when they got up in the morning and found that the shooting party had left, they never came on such a day and they stayed at home. But Mr. Cleveland is a sportsman, and he arrived early in the afternoon and he stayed at the hotel. He was out several hours for the other guests, and he was out several hours for the other guests, and he was out several hours for the other guests.

The expedition proved a costly one to Mr. Cleveland, as he lost a number of valuable birds, which he had recently presented to him by a friend in the South. The dogs wandered away from the house and they had been heard of them since. Half of the country has been out to-day searching for them.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES.

Made of the tenderest of dairy-fed young porkers, deerfoot farm sausages are a delicacy of the highest order. They are made of the tenderest of dairy-fed young porkers, deerfoot farm sausages are a delicacy of the highest order. They are made of the tenderest of dairy-fed young porkers, deerfoot farm sausages are a delicacy of the highest order.

The "Royal Limited" the famous five-hour train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving New York for Washington at P. M., will stop at the P. M. station at 10:30 P. M. and will leave for Baltimore at 11:00 P. M. The train is a first-class train, and it is a very comfortable train. It is a very comfortable train, and it is a very comfortable train.

Auction Sale for Bank Creditors.

Consignment of diamonds and other precious stones, jewelry, etc., at noon to-day, at 47 Liberty St. John R. French, Auctioneer. By order of trustees.—Ad.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

British Press Optimistic as to the Far East—Anxious Regarding Egypt.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In the absence of public developments in European politics the papers continue to concentrate on Lord Salisbury's speech. It is noticeable that the articles are optimistic regarding the situation in the Far East and the Philippines, where knowledge of the Anglo-American identity of interests is sufficient to prevent a conflict, but there is still anxiety regarding Egypt, where it is thought trouble will be renewed when Major Marchand has evacuated Fashoda. His departure from Cairo to lead his expedition from Fashoda has been postponed until Sunday.

It is now suggested that the neutralization of Egypt under guarantee of the powers, similar to the new regime in Crete, be advocated as relevant to the Cairo disarrangement conference. Of course, England would not listen for a moment to such a pretension, but it is thought possible that Russia will urge France to press the question so as to handicap England's activity in the Far East.

It is noticeable that all the Russian journals are disapproving of Lord Salisbury's speech. The *Norve Trempe* condemns his "crystal" admission that England intends to advance her own interests from her new international position with the United States, which threatens the interests of the whole world. Lord Salisbury therefore in no way allays alarm.

The Russian neutralization of the year 1880 will perhaps bring a whole series of international events of colossal importance, and preparations must be made in advance to meet them.

"A REVELATION OF EGOTISM."

Salisbury's Speech a Hymn to the Triumph of Material Force.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The Imperial comment on Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London Wednesday night, says it was a hymn to the triumph of material force. The British Ambassador still belongs to the souls of lovers of right and justice. His words about the decadence of the old nations are a revelation of egotism in its most terrible form.

WE STIFFEN BRITISH BACKBONE.

England, with Our Friendship, Will Surely Assert Her Claims in China.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Standard*, commenting on the political situation, says: "Even if we had to stand alone we should not flinch from the sternest portion of our just claims in China against any antagonist or combination of antagonists, but with the United States on our side we feel assured that our forbearance would not be tried nor our determination put to the final test."

A VIENNA EDITOR IN DOUBT.

He Wants to Know Whether the British Islands Belong to America.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The *Reichswehr* doubts whether the British Islands still belong to the European continent or to America. It dwells amusingly on the theme, saying that England is tired of Europe and wishes to emigrate to the United States.

WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE ENDED.

The Emperor Boards the Royal Yacht and Will Sail To-Day for Spain.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

BETROTH, Nov. 11.—Emperor William's Eastern pilgrimage has ended. After dinner yesterday at the Hotel de Ville, the Emperor of the Sun at Babelok were illuminated with red fire. The Emperor started this morning for Beyrouth, where he boarded the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. He will sail to-morrow morning, and is expected to arrive at Cartagena, Spain, on Nov. 10.

ANDREW CARNEGIE IN CONTEMPT.

Did Not Obey a Jury Notice—Order Out for His Arrest.

Because Andrew Carnegie, the steel manufacturer, did not obey a summons of Henry Winthrop Gray, Special Commissioner of Justice, to appear for examination as to the steel tonnage dues, a warrant has been issued for his arrest. The order declares that Mr. Carnegie is in contempt of court and directs the Sheriff to apprehend him. While an arrest may be made in such a case, when the order is to appear for examination as to the steel tonnage dues, it is not a criminal case, and the delinquent may, if he so chooses, pay the tonnage dues and be released. John C. Cline was in the case, and explained away the alleged contempt, which usually consists of overlooking Mr. Carnegie in Pittsburgh.

CLEANED OUT A SAVINGS BANK.

A Visit to a Missouri Town Nets the Cracksmen Over \$25,000.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Nov. 11.—Early this morning safe cracksmen robbed the savings bank of \$25,000 to \$30,000 in greenbacks, as much in gold, and \$14,000 in bonds, and rifled the safe of the First National Bank of \$15,000 in United States bonds. The bank continued business as usual to-day.

A FORTUNE IN SEALSKINS.

The Russian Barkentine Behring Has a Season's Catch Worth 1,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The Russian barkentine Behring, which sailed from Petrolivka, brings a season's catch of Russian seal skins and 110 packages of bearskins. The cargo is valued at fully \$1,000,000. It includes 100,000 seal skins, 100,000 seal ears, 100,000 seal tails, and 100,000 seal heads.

Three New Jersey Globe Trotters.

William Camp, Louis Schaeffer and August Ruchel, who were arrested yesterday for the robbery of the Congressman McEwen Association, 548 Newark avenue, Jersey City, to make a trip around the world. Each man carried a knapsack from which were suspended cooking utensils, a bedroll, a tent, a compass, a map, a rifle, a shotgun, and a number of other things. The three men were arrested yesterday for the robbery of the Congressman McEwen Association, 548 Newark avenue, Jersey City, to make a trip around the world. Each man carried a knapsack from which were suspended cooking utensils, a bedroll, a tent, a compass, a map, a rifle, a shotgun, and a number of other things.

Unusually Low Tide Impedes Ferry Traffic.

The extremely low tide about noon yesterday impeded ferry traffic on the North River. The ferry bridges at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Erie ferries were depressed to such an angle that it was difficult to get the ferries to run. The ferries were depressed to such an angle that it was difficult to get the ferries to run. The ferries were depressed to such an angle that it was difficult to get the ferries to run.

NEW YORK GREETED MILES.

HE AND ROOSEVELT DIVIDE THE
HONORS OF THE EVENING.

The Governor-Elect Sounds the Primes of the Regular Army—An International Flavor Given to the Occasion by Capt. Paget, Britain's Naval Representative.

Two men divided the honors of the dinner to Gen. Nelson A. Miles at the Waldorf-Astoria last night; both soldiers who distinguished themselves in the war with Spain. Gen. Miles himself was the guest of honor. The occasion, but the notable event of the evening was Col. Theodore Roosevelt's plea for the soldier of Uncle Sam's regular army. Never has Col. Roosevelt spoken with more aggressive earnestness and fiery enthusiasm, and never has he borne in more strongly upon his hearers the conviction of the truth he wished to impress. There were men there who had heard him make speeches of all kinds, and they united in saying that the brief and rather informal address he made at last night's banquet showed him at his very best as a speaker.

In one respect the banquet was notable. It was a case of love for love. Men of all politics were there, and they cheered Col. Roosevelt and the name of President McKinley without reference to party. Both Low proposed the health of Ex-Secretary Tracy; Gen. Miles proposed the health of Gen. Shafter, and to give an address in regard to the proceedings, the greeting to Capt. Paget, Britain's naval representative in the Cuban war, was equal to that accorded to either Gen. Miles or Col. Roosevelt. From beginning to end the proceedings were marked by the most lively enthusiasm.

A great banquet room was crowded to its utmost capacity when the dinner was served, and every box was filled with ladies. All the decorations and dinner arrangements had been contrived to suit the occasion. The menu cards were decorated with a fine full length picture of Gen. Miles, and with scenes from the civil war, the Indian fights and the recent war in Cuba. The decorations were large rosettes of the trefoil, surmounted by a white dove bearing an olive branch in its beak. The room was profusely decorated with the American flag. It was after 10 o'clock when Joseph H. Choate, the Chairman, stepped forward, and this being obtained, said:

"Oh, ye gods and goddesses, we have not come here to talk a distinguished friend to death, but to revel in his company and to express our appreciation of his splendid career and of the magnificent services which he rendered to his country in the late war. We welcome him to our midst, and we forgive myself if I did not first propose the health of him who is first in the hearts of his countrymen to-night—William McKinley, the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy."

"At the entire assembly rose and cheered vociferously."

"This is no time to eulogize him," continued Mr. Choate, "but I must refer here to two or three of the great things that have happened in the last five years and culminated in the last few days."

Col. Roosevelt turned and looked directly at Col. Roosevelt, whereupon there was a general laugh.

"First, the faith of the nation has been firmly set on a basis of pure